



ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

THE RECENT street car strike in New York has proved a complete and entire failure. A dispatch from that city in reference to it says: "Many of the old drivers applied at the stables and begged to be taken back. The unvarying reply, however, was: 'It is too late, we don't need you now.' President Lyon, of the Third Avenue road, said: 'This is a general surrender of the knights that will mark the beginning of their final dissolution, and they may lay the whole blame to the incapacity and utter lack of honor and honesty in their leaders. It is a victory for the workmen over the tyranny of ignorant and avaricious men whom they have allowed to lead them by the nose. We have beaten them at every point—at the strike, at the boycott and at the tie-up, and it has now become a fixed fact that we run our road regardless of their dictates.' Another dispatch says: 'The strikers now openly denounce their executive board as a set of rascals, who had led them to a strike and encouraged them to hold out for weeks when they might have returned to work. One striker charges that the whole transaction was a case of 'boodle,' and that the executive board was paid to declare this last tie-up off.' And so it goes from generation to generation, from epoch to epoch, and from cycle to cycle; the same old unvarying story of laborers being duped and deceived, and then deserted and betrayed by those who practice upon their ignorance, prejudice and gullibility to advance their own individual, selfish ends. But as human nature is always the same, and as there is nothing new under the sun, there will be the same sort of deceived and deceivers until the end of time.

GENERAL MAHONE, through his organs, has made it a practice to denounce and decry the democratic judges of Virginia as parts of the machinery by which the "bourbons" executed successfully their deliberately planned schemes of fraud and bulldozing." Even so late as last week the democratic judge of the Petersburg circuit court was so outrageously assaulted by General Mahone's organ, now printed in Washington, that he was forced to repel the attack from the bench. And yet that same judge, has, by a decision since rendered, continued the Mahoneites in control of Petersburg, though, had he been so disposed, he could have found sufficient warrant for ousting them in the fact that they stormed, forcibly entered and took possession of a polling precinct, drew pistols on the election officers, and made it impossible for them to count the ballots on the night of the election, as they were required to do by law. Every body knows how different it would have been had the democrats of Petersburg assailed the polls and had the judge been a Mahoneite. Why, then, when they were in power, their State electoral board, composed of the highest officers in the State, in order to give a Congressional certificate to one of their party, deliberately threw out the vote of an entire county, upon no other ground than the fact that in stamping the returns the clerk had used the seal of the circuit instead of the county court, and that, too, though he had previously always used the former for similar purposes, as the seal of the county court had been stolen by the federal soldiers during the civil war, and had never been replaced.

THE SENSITIVE republican majority in the U. S. Senate object to the term "invading," when applied to the Union army during its campaigns in the South. That army would have smelt no sweeter by any other name; but if it wasn't an "invading" army, in the name of common sense and Noah Webster combined, what was it? According to the Mr. Webster referred to, the definition of the word "invading" is "entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking." If the Union army, when in the South during the civil war, deviated to the extent of an iota from any single particular of this definition, it did what no body except the republican Senators referred to ever before denied.

INTELLIGENCE from Cleveland, Chicago and New York is to the effect that the organization of the knights of labor is on the point of dissolution from internecine squabbles and dissensions. If the continuance of the losses, troubles and suffering it has occasioned during the current year must be incident to its existence, the sooner that organization dissolves the better for every body, but especially for its own members. All history doesn't show an instance in which any secret organization, in an equal length of time, has done as much injury to its own members as has been done by the order of the knights of labor.

AS BOTH the principles and policy of this Government, and its prescriptive laws besides, are averse to anything that even smacks at entangling foreign alliances, it is hoped, for its own good, that the nomination of the U. S. consul who recently assumed a protectorate of Samoa may not be repudiated, and himself recalled at once. This country has all it can well do to attend to its own affairs, without involving itself unnecessarily with those of other governments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1886. The striking bricklayers here, finding that their employers would not yield to their demands, and intended to fight it out on that line if it took all the summer, came to their senses this morning, and went to work on the terms offered by their employers at the first of the season—nine hours and the non-use of the amalgamated cards. The bricklayers retain their own union cards, but those of the amalgamated unions are not to be recognized. They have lost eight weeks of profitable labor, and go back to work on the same wages they were receiving when they struck. They can never make up the loss.

The Senate Commerce Committee, at their meeting to-day, unanimously adopted Mr. Ransom's amendment to the river and harbor bill, appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for continuing the work upon the reclamation of the flats in the Potomac river, off this city. In the House to-day Mr. Kelly, republican, of Pennsylvania, the oldest continuous member of the body, made a real bloody shirt and malignant attack upon Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, for the adverse criticism of the late Secretary Stanton contained in the latter's speech in the House at last Friday night's session of that body, and for what he termed the conspiracy by which that speech had been delivered and obtained a place in the Record. During his remarks Mr. Kelly read a letter from Mr. Stanton to Rev. Hammond Dyer, of New York, dated in 1862, in which the writer said he was well aware of the slanders that were being circulated against him, and that they came from two sources, those who were robbing the Treasury and those who were scheming for political purposes. Mr. Kelly attempted to reply, but was shut off by the Speaker, who said that he foresaw the debate would be prolonged if allowed to proceed, and that he had better be stopped then and there. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, however, succeeded in getting the floor, and showed that the speech had been delivered by the unanimous consent of the House, and when about three times as many republicans as democrats were present; and said if there was any conspiracy about it Mr. Kelly would find the conspirators on his side of the House. The Record shows plainly that Mr. Wheeler's speech was made in accordance with the rules of the House, and that instead of interrupting and stopping it, if they objected, the republicans promoted its delivery, probably for just such a purpose as Mr. Kelly made of it to-day—a means for a bloody shirt reply and for political capital in the next campaign.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one to provide for an additional assistant secretary of the Treasury, to serve during the incapacity of Secretary Manning. Among the resolutions, was one to inquire into the authority for the extension of the bonded term of whiskey. At the conclusion of the routine business the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for restoring to the service the naval cadets dropped by reason of a previous bill.

On the question of the reference of the oleomargarine bill in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Mahone voted to refer it to the finance committee, which was equivalent to killing it, and Mr. Riddlerberger, to refer it to the agricultural committee, which will probably refer it favorably.

At yesterday's executive session of the Senate the nomination of George M. Helms as internal revenue collector for the Danville district, in Virginia, was confirmed.

The House Ways and Means Committee at their meeting to-day agreed to report adversely on a proposition to give it out as the expression of the House that there should be no change in the duty on wool at this time and that the tariff should be restored to what it was in 1867, and favorably upon a bill for making a distinction in the mode of packing manufactured tobacco.

The claim of Mr. Edwin C. Fitzhugh, of Fairfax county, Virginia, a petitioner to the payment of which has been presented to the House by Mr. Barbour, is for \$1,753, for supplies taken from the petitioner by the Union army during the war.

Senator Keaton of West Virginia, has concluded to accept the position of chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, for the reason that his non acceptance would imply that he looked upon the result of the campaign as doubtful. Ex-Congressman Phil Thompson, who filled the position once before will probably be the secretary of the committee.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, was one by Senator Hawley to pay George Hill, Jr., of Georgetown, or his legal representatives, such sums of money as may after hearing and adjudication be adjudged by the Court Claims, in full settlement, for rent, use, occupation and destruction of his property in Alexandria county, Va., by the U. S. army during the late war. Referred to committee on claims.

Mr. Conger, chairman of the Senate Postoffice Committee, has gone to Michigan, but his resolution, or rather General Mahone's, to send for more papers so as to find something by which to reject the nomination of Mr. Glennan, postmaster at Norfolk, was passed at yesterday's executive session of the Senate, all the same.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions at their meeting to-day agreed to amend the Blair pension bill, providing every body in the Union army who was ever scratched in the late war, since, or ever will be, by providing that the pension shall be \$12 a month, and that the scratch shall amount to total disability. An effort was made in the House to-day to take up the bill to extend the time for the payment of the debt due the Government by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but it was defeated.

THE R. AND D. AND THE TERMINAL COMPANY.—John C. Calhoun, representing the stockholders of the Richmond and West Point Company who oppose the proposed transfer for an inadequate consideration of a large amount of securities owned by the company to the Richmond and Danville railroad company, makes a statement, from which it appears that the Richmond and Danville a few weeks ago purchased from the West Point Terminal Company, certain Southern railroad securities, the price paid for which was \$2,500,000 of the capital stock of the West Point Company. By yielding up this stock the Richmond and Danville loses its control of the West Point Company, but obtains possession of a lot of valuable securities. It is stated that most of the stocks and bonds sold to the Richmond and Danville are in the hands of the Central Trust Company, pledged to secure a loan of \$2,500,000. The securities cannot be delivered until this loan is paid. The committee has secured an injunction preventing the directors of the West Point Company from proceeding. The securities pledged to the Central Trust Company have a nominal value of \$22,000,000 and an actual value of \$11,000,000. The committee is therefore anxious to prevent their sale to the Richmond and Danville for an inadequate consideration. The committee hopes to be able to effect a settlement without long and tedious litigation.

WAR CLAIMS.—In the House of Representatives on Saturday Mr. O'Ferrall presented the petitions of Andrew Cornwell, of Clarke county; of Sarah Allen and N. C. Wenger, of Rockingham county; and of John Griffith, of Virginia county; and of Charles T. Weston, of Luzerne county, Pa., that their war claims be referred to the Committee on Claims.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Prince Augusto Leopoldo, grandson of the Emperor of Brazil, arrived in New York yesterday.

Among the graduates at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, yesterday, was D. M. Young of Virginia.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the oleomargarine bill was referred to the committee on agriculture by a vote of 22 to 21.

The Senate District committee has submitted to the District Commissioners the bill giving them the power to condemn land on Rock Creek for a proposed national park.

A wall of a building in New York undergoing repairs fell yesterday, and crushed to death Edward Kelly and Jno. Bigger, and Jas. Kavanaugh received injuries from which he died a few hours later.

The graves of the Confederate dead at Loudon Park, Baltimore, yesterday were strewn with flowers. At night at Ford's Opera House Major H. Kyd Douglass, of Hagerstown, delivered an oration on the Southern Volunteer.

At a papal consistory held in Rome yesterday the Pope read a secret allocution. The Most Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Most Rev. Archbishop Alexander Taschereau, D. D., Archbishop of Quebec, and others were created cardinals. Eighteen bishops were nominated.

The northward bound passenger train on the Northeastern Railroad which left Charleston, S. C., at 12 o'clock yesterday, plunged through the Santee river trestle, midway between St. Stevens' station and Santee river bridge, smashing up two coaches and killing six passengers. The killed are John L. Cole, Dr. G. G. Kulooh, Chas. Inglesby, Jr., and Miss McIver, of Charleston; Miss C. E. McWhite, of Marion, and Miss Hannah Wilson, residence unknown. Conductor B. G. Maeyck and mail agent F. W. Reneker were badly injured.

After a most exciting contest in Parliament Mr. Gladstone's bill for home-rule in Ireland was defeated last night on the second reading by thirty majority, the vote being 311 to 341. When the announcement of the vote was made a scene of uproar followed. The opposition yelled and cheered and did everything possible to show their joy. The Government accepted their defeat calmly, but plainly showed their chagrin. The decision is not, it is held by the conservatives and dissident liberals, against local autonomy, but against the particular legislative scheme devised by Mr. Gladstone's bill.

Mr. F. H. Winston, of Chicago, United States Minister and Consul General to Persia, has resigned. Mr. Winston has only been at his post in Teheran about three months, leaving America after the first of January last. A long letter written by Wolf Von Schierbrand, Mr. Winston's secretary, was published in the New York papers on the day the resignation reached this country. This letter paints Persia, Teheran, the Shah and everything connected with that country in a most unfavorable light, and concludes with a half column devoted to proving the needlessness of maintaining an American embassy at Teheran.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

John B. Jeffries, a prominent farmer of upper Fauquier, died near Delaplane Station yesterday.

Julius Wildt, dealer in human hair, committed suicide in Richmond yesterday by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

Mr. James R. Archer, superintendent of the White Hall Gold Mine, in Spotsylvania, recently took from the mine a gold nugget valued at \$240.

Mr. Frank B. Isaacs, who was so severely injured in a railroad accident last week, is at his father's residence in Richmond. Although very ill, his condition is not hopeless.

The widow of President Tyler, who resides in Richmond, received a piece of President Cleveland's wedding cake, accompanied by the card "Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom," and also an announcement of the wedding.

Yesterday the decision of Chief Justice Waite and Judges Bond and Hughes in the case of the Norfolk Exchange National Bank vs. Bain & Bro., was made known, sustaining in its entirety the appeal of Bain & Bro. from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and with the exception of money drawn from the bank that may be traced.

THE GIRL THAT RESEMBLED MISS FOLSOM.—Mrs. Folsom met with a peculiarly ludicrous little adventure in one of the Twenty-third street dry-goods palaces, where she had gone with another lady, leaving Miss Folsom at the hotel. They noticed that the girl who was waiting upon them seemed possessed of a peculiar uneasiness, and a desire to keep her eyes in another part of the store, which was finally explained when she broke out:

"Oh, madam, would you like to see the President's bride?"

"Well, certainly should," replied Mrs. Folsom, with animation.

"There she is, over there," exclaimed the girl, and added: "Oh, my, isn't she just lovely?"

Mrs. Folsom agreed that she was, and made a gallant but vain attempt to restrain her laughter as the throng in the store pushed about among the counters to size up the surprised young lady who had been mistaken for Miss Folsom.—From the Boston Herald.

A BARON DIES A PAUPER.—Baron Constantine Von Zacha, a brother-in-law of the Russian Secretary of State Eulenburg, died in the poor-house at Cleveland, O., on Saturday night, aged sixty-five. Zacha was the son of one of Germany's oldest families, and, as chaplain in the Twelfth U. S. Army, served in the wars of '64, '66 and '71. In 1877 he lost his property, through the chicanery of relatives; his wife obtained a divorce, and he came to America, arriving in Cleveland seven years ago. He was well-known there, and by hard work earned a bare living. Last winter he fell and broke his arm. Recently he was sent to the poor-house, where he was suddenly attacked by bronchitis, resulting in death. He was to have gone back to Europe next week, a reconciliation having been effected with some of his friends.

DR. ARMSTRONG.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Rev. Dr. J. G. Armstrong, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Ga., has been suspended from ministerial functions for five years for alleged immorality, his parishioners are standing by him almost solidly. The members of St. Philip's have organized a lecture association, which is to meet every Friday night, and Dr. Armstrong has been elected lecturer. Already there are 200 members who have paid up their annual dues of \$12 each. The object is understood to be the retention of Dr. Armstrong in this way until his term expires, when he will be recalled to the pulpit of St. Philip's.

DIED.

On Tuesday, June 8, at twelve o'clock p. m., Mr. CHARLES L. NEALE, in the eighty-third year of his age. Burial from St. Mary's Church Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.—During the noon hour among the workmen employed in improvements along the railroad west of Sterling station, Pennsylvania, one of the bosses noticed the other day that a gang of Italians had found some amusement in their shanty which kept them in a constant state of hilarity for nearly the entire hour. Just before it was time to resume work the boss walked to the shanty to see what it was that so excited the merriment of the Italians. He found three or four of the laborers with sticks six or seven inches long in their hands. One of them stepped to one side of the shanty, thrust his stick quickly at something on the ground, and then jumped quickly back, at which the spectators laughed heartily. The boss made his way through the men to see what it was that the Italian threw his stick at, and came in sight of it as one of the men made a thrust, and jumped back just in time and fast enough to escape the fangs of an enormous rattlesnake, which sprang at the man and then quickly recoiled on the ground for another spring as another Italian advanced. The snake's eyes glittered with rage, and its rattle filled the shanty with the noise of its vibrations. The boss shouted to an Italian who was advancing for his turn at the sport, and said a few words in Italian which caused an instantaneous clearing out of the cabin. The Italians had captured the snake in some way while at work, and ignorant of its deadly nature, had dragged it to their shanty, where for an hour they had played with it, the reptile escaping its cage only by extraordinary good fortune. The snake was killed. It was nearly five feet long, and had a splendid set of rattles, seventeen in number. Even after the snake was dead not one of the Italians who had so fearfully tempted death while ignorant of the venomous character of the snake would go anywhere near it, and when they had occasion to enter their shanty they crossed themselves and left it again as hastily as they could.

LYNCHED.—A negro, Alf. Long, was lynched five miles from Lexington, N. C., Sunday evening about 3 o'clock, for the murder of A. J. McBride and wife. Long made a full confession of the crime, going into the details of the whole affair. The murder was committed Friday night. McBride lived near Tyro. He had sold tobacco in Salisbury the first of the week for \$110. Long knew of the fact. Long went to Lexington Friday and got a pistol at a hardware store. About 11 o'clock p. m. he gave the alarm of fire, and the neighbors quickly assembled and found the house in flames. He told several conflicting stories at the fire, and was promptly arrested on suspicion. During the trial Long was asked concerning the death of his two children, which occurred three years ago. He said he had killed them by mixing ground glass in their food. When the corner's jury retired the crowd took Long out and hanged him to a limb. Three or four hundred people were present.

On Wednesday last Charles Whittle, a mulatto boy, aged eighteen, was arrested and thrown into jail at Prince Frederick, Md., charged with an attempt to outrage a young girl, eight years of age. Mr. M. T. McLean, who was taken from Virginia by Mr. Lyle and employed as a servant in the family, and it is alleged, made the attempt while the family was temporarily absent. At a late hour Sunday night four masked men appeared at the jail and demanded the prisoner from the Sheriff and immediately commenced firing pistols. They pushed their way into the prison and secured Whittle, and immediately took him to a tree near the jail and hanged him from one of its limbs.

CEREBRAL SUICIDE.—The practice of taking tea or coffee by students, says the Popular Science Monthly, in order to work at night, is downright madness, especially when preparing for an examination. More than half of the cases of break-down, loss of memory, fainting, etc., which occur during severe examinations, and far more frequently than is commonly known, are due to this. I frequently hear of promising students who have thus failed, and, on inquiry, have learned—in almost every instance—that the victim had previously dugged himself with tea or coffee. Sleep is the rest of the brain; to rob the hard-worked brain of its necessary rest is cerebral suicide. My old friend, the late Thomas Wright, was a victim of this terrible folly. He undertook the translation of "The Life of Julius Caesar," by Napoleon III., and to do it in a cruelly short time. He fulfilled his contract by sitting up several nights successively by the aid of strong tea or coffee—I forget which. I saw him shortly afterward. In a few weeks he had aged alarmingly and become quite bald, his brain gave way and never recovered. There was but little difference between his age and mine, and but for this dreadful cerebral raid, rendered possible only by the alcohol (for otherwise he would have fallen to sleep over his work and thereby saved his life), he might still be amusing and instructing thousands of readers by fresh volumes of popularized archeological research.

TATTOOED WOMEN.—Those who think tattooing, as most people do in this part of the world, a custom of semi-civilized countries, except in the case of sailors, will probably be astonished to learn that there are two sisters belonging to one of the most prominent families in Washington, socially as well as in official circles, whose grandparents, on both sides, were also for more than a generation back similarly situated in the national capital, who are really tattooed. Both the sisters are young and one has been married for several years and the other is betrothed. When scarcely in their teens these girls, just for the fun of the thing, being of a lively, daring temperament, allowed a sailor at the naval station, where they were with their parents, to tattoo their cheeks with red, and it has remained in the skin ever since, making the cheeks wear always a peculiar brick dust hue, that no one has ever been deceived into believing natural, and wonder has often been expressed that these young ladies painted their faces in so gloomy and inartistic a manner, and that they are tattooed and that they have doubtless often regretted bitterly the freak of their early youth.—From a Washington Letter.

WASHED HIS HANDS IN CHAMPAGNE.—At a restaurant in the Grand Moskoi at St. Petersburg recently six officers of the imperial horse guards sat drinking champagne. Not far from them sat an insignificant little man with a shabby coat, and an unkempt beard, and a glass of liquor in front of him. It was not long before he became aware that he was being ridiculed by the officers around him. By and by, as they became more and more offensive in their remarks on his personal appearance, etc., he called for the waiter and said: "Bring me six bottles of your best champagne." The waiter brought the wine and six glasses. "Take these glasses away and fetch a basin—one as large as you can find." The waiter again hesitated, but obeyed instantly at the peremptory repetition of the order. "A piece of soap," was the next order. It was brought. "A towel." The waiter handed him one. "Now, open the bottles." The waiter did so. The little man now filled the basin with the contents of the six bottles, rolled up his sleeves, washed his face in the foamy fluid, wiped his hands, laid a hundred ruble note on the table, and, casting a look of withering contempt on the officers, strutted out of the room.



BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1886.

SENATE. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill creating an additional Secretary of the Treasury. He asked immediate consideration of the bill, in view, he said, of the emergency known to all Senators.

On objection by Mr. Hoar the bill went on the calendar, Mr. Hoar saying it was a bill of too great importance to consider on the instant.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Reed, of Maine, a Senate bill was passed for the relief of Chester A. Arthur and Wm. H. Robertson, late Collectors of Customs for the District of the city of New York.

After the transaction of some routine business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

The Anarchists' Trials.

CHICAGO, June 8.—It is understood that the counsel for the defense in the anarchists' cases will be ready to proceed with the trials on Monday, 21st, and until then they will not make public any points which might indicate the policy they propose to pursue. The State's attorney, it is thought, will not enter any objections against the cases being taken up at this date, and while he may have changed his mind within the past few days he has stated that in all probability he would be assisted in the prosecution by Mr. Ingham, of the law firm of Mills & Ingham. If the charge of murder should not be proven against Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Parsons, Fischer, Engel, Lingg, Schnaubell and Neebe, they will be tried for conspiracy. The June grand jury, it is thought, will resume the investigation into the anarchists' conspiracy, and Capt. Schaack will introduce a number of witnesses, who have already made partial confessions to him. Among these is the man Seliger, whose story, as it is told by himself, possesses startling features which the prosecution aver have not been made known to the reporters. The State's attorney admits that the general outline of the conspiracy as published heretofore is correct, but the details, he says, are only known to himself and, probably, three others. When Seliger goes before the grand jury he will, unless the prosecution otherwise desire, relate all he knows, and this is a great deal more than has generally been supposed. He was on the most intimate terms with the men, Lingg and Engel; he was at the meeting in the West Lake street basement, at which it was resolved to attack the police in the Haymarket with bombs, and he is supposed to know all the anarchists present on that occasion. In fact, he was the sergeant-at-arms of the meeting, and, therefore, he occupied a position where he could not help knowing who attended the meeting. When Seliger has testified to this he will be corroborated by several of the people who are indicted for conspiracy, and in this way the State expects to form a chain of evidence which no defence can break down. When all the evidence is in, it is believed that the showing will be such as to startle those who have belittled the influence and numerical strength of the anarchists. The grand jury that adjourned last Saturday was astounded by the evidence which was laid before it and its report as presented, it is claimed, was shorn of many sensational features. A morning paper says it is known that two reports were drawn up. One of these was of similar import to that of the Seattle, (Washington territory) federal grand jury, and the other was that which was transmitted in those dispatches Saturday. For some reason the jury decided to present this, which was the shorter and least sensational of the two reports.

To Go Back to Washington.

DEER PARK, Md., June 8.—Early this morning Mr. John W. Davis, who has had charge of the Presidential party, was notified the President desired to make the trip to Washington, and that he would like to have his special follow closely after the midday train, known among railroad men as Number 6. An engine was at once ordered from Grafton and the palace cars "Baltimore" and "Delaware" were put in readiness for the reception of the party. What caused so sudden an alteration of the plan is not known, as it was thought last night that the bride and groom would remain in the mountains a day or two longer. Secretary Lamont may have considered his presence in Washington indispensable and worked upon the feelings of his superior, but Mr. Lamont has not shown himself to the newspaper men and nothing can be learned of his complicity in this plan to cut short the Presidential honeymoon. At half-past ten this morning the carriage was brought to the cottage and President and Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary and Mrs. Lamont started out for a drive. They went to what is known as Observatory Hill, about two miles from the Executive cottage, where a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtainable.

Another General Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The House committee on invalid pensions to-day agreed to report as a substitute for Senator Blair's pension bill, the bill introduced by Mr. Ellsberry, of Ohio, with amendments. The Blair bill granted divisible pensions according to disability ranging from \$24 per month down to \$1, to invalid soldiers and sailors of the United States in the civil war, who are dependent upon their daily labor for support. The bill agreed upon by the House committee provides for a uniform pension of \$12 per month for all soldiers and sailors who are absolutely disabled and unable to maintain themselves, and does not recognize distinctions in rank.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Local rains have

fallen in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States, and in Arkansas, Tennessee and Minnesota; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. The temperature has fallen slightly in the lower Lake region, and remains nearly stationary in all other districts. The rivers are above the danger line.

Bent on Revenge.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A special dispatch from Milwaukee says: An attempt was made yesterday morning to carry out some of the threats made against Major George P. Traumer, of the Fourth Battalion of State troops, since the Bay View riots. Major Traumer and daughter participated in the excursion to Sheboygan, arranged by the Fourth Battalion band, Sunday. Soon after arriving home yesterday the laundry was discovered to be in a blaze. Major Traumer called his son and together they extinguished the flames with the garden hose. An examination of the premises showed that an entrance had been effected by incendiaries through a basement window, from which the screen had been torn. The fire had then been set in a pile of kindling and shavings which had been piled in the laundry. That the fire was of incendiary origin there seems no reasonable doubt. The affair has created much talk. Heretofore Major Traumer has paid little attention to threats which were made, but it now looks as if they meant more than he was willing to admit.

The Dakota Wheat Crop.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—Special reports to the Pioneer Press from Fargo, Grand Forks, Blanchard and other Dakota points fail to confirm the reports of injury to wheat by the frost of Sunday night. Vegetables were badly nipped but grain is suffering more from drought than frost. A novel experiment was tried at Appleton, Minn., last night, 100 pounds of powder being used in firing anvils to bring down a shower. It is not yet known what success attended these efforts.

Bicycles and Tricycles for Military Use.

BERLIN, June 8.—The infantry regiments at Frankfurt-on-the-Main are being drilled to the use of bicycles and tricycles for military purposes. The men ride the machines in marching order.

THE RATS AND THE YEAST.—Quite an amusing accident is said to have occurred in Middleton, N.Y., Sunday afternoon last. It seems that a groceryman had occasion to ship some goods down the road on Saturday evening, but got them at the Erie freight house too late for shipment. Consequently the goods had to lie over until Monday. A package of yeast cakes weighing fifty pounds was devoured during the night by the ravenous freight-house rats, and it was amusing to see how the yeast worked. About three o'clock Sunday afternoon people waiting for the arrival of the milk-train were attracted by seeing rats run out from underneath the freight house, go up like rockets and explode with a noise similar to a small Krupp gun.—Ontario Palladium.

A SET-BACK FOR PASTEUR.—A farmer from Roumania died in Paris of hydrophobia yesterday while under treatment by M. Pasteur. The Roumanian was bitten by a rabid dog on May 11, and reached M. Pasteur on May 25. After he had been under treatment for eleven days he exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia on Saturday last and suffered the agonies of rabies for nearly forty-eight hours before death relieved him. The man's death and all the circumstances attending his case are held to upset the theory about the period required for hydrophobia to incubate, for the farmer was under M. Pasteur's treatment a long while before the expiration of the time heretofore deemed requisite for the poisonous saliva to obtain control of the victim's system.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The stock market opened irregular this morning, generally within 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. of last evening's closing prices. Prices began to decline immediately after the opening, and in the first twenty minutes were down 3/4 to 1/2 per cent. They were then rallied to near the opening figures, and the market became steady.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 8.—Flour is without material change and steady, with well assorted stocks in first hands. The offerings of Wheat are small, buyers being still cautious; we note a good demand for high grades of milling, while common and medium are neglected and dull. Corn is firm. Rye and Oats are easy. The receipts of produce are more liberal, and prices generally are lower.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Virginia 6s consolidated—past due coupons 64; new 3s 61 1/2; 10-40s 40; Cotton dull; middling 9 1/2; Flour steady and quiet. Wheat—Southern quiet and steady; Western easier and dull; Southern red 82 1/2; do amber 87 1/2; No. 2 Western winter red spot 82 1/2; July 82 1/2; Aug 83 1/2; 84 1/2; Corn—Southern about steady; Western easier and fairly active; Southern white 43 1/2; do yellow 41 1/2; Western mixed spot 43 1/2; 43 1/2; June 43 1/2; July 44 1/2; Aug 45; asked; steamer 40 1/2; Oats lower and dull; Southern 35 1/2; Western white 35 1/2; do mixed 32 1/2; Penna 35 1/2; Rye quiet at 68 1/2; Provisions firm. Whiskey steady at \$1 1/2 1/2. Other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Stocks dull and steady. Money easy at 1 1/2; Cotton quiet; uplands 9 1/2; Orleans 9 1/2; futures quiet and easy. Flour dull and weak. Wheat lower. Corn lower. Pork firm at \$9 25 1/2; 50; new mess firm at \$10 10 1/2. Lard firm at \$6 27 1/2.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, June 7.—Beef Cattle—Prices of Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best \$5 62 1/2; 90; generally rated first quality \$5 37 1/2; 62 1/2; medium or good fair quality \$4 50 1/2; 12 1/2; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows \$2 75 1/2; 25. Extreme range of prices \$2 75 1/2 to \$5 62 1/2. Most of the sales were from \$3 75 1/2 to \$4 50 1/2. Total receipts for the week 1195 head. Total sales for the week 1195 head. Trade has been fair generally to-day, with prices a small fraction off from last week's quotations—about 4c on the better grades and a shade more on others. The quality does not average as good as it did last week.

Hogs.—There has been a fair supply this week, with the quality fully as good as last week. The demand has been fairly good, but at prices a shade off. We quote at 9 1/2 1/2 per lb net. Arrivals this week 6250 head.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 8, 1886.
Sun rises.....4 35 | Sun sets.....7 23

PASSED DOWN.

Schr Bayles Wood, from Washington.

EGG NOODLES.

VEGETABLE LENTILS.
SPLIT PEAS AND BARLEY.
GEORGE MEURNEY & SON.